March 18*th.*

The President, Dr. Bridges in the Chair.

Twenty-eight members present.

This meeting having been held for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late lamented and distinguished member, Dr. Thomas B. Wilson, it was immediately adjourned for that purpose.

March 21*st.*

The President, Dr. Bridges, in the Chair.

Eighteen members present.

A paper was presented for publication entitled "Notice of some new types of Organic Remains from the Coal Measures of Illinois." By F. B. Meek and A. H. Worthen.

March 28*th.*

The President, Dr. Bridges, in the Chair.

Fifteen members present.

On the report of the Committee, the following paper was ordered to be published :

Notice of some New Types of Organic Remains, from the Coal Measures of Illinois.

BY F. B. MEEK AND A. H. WORTHEN.

The fossils described in this paper were discovered at a locality on the south side of the Illinois River, at Morris, Grundy County, Illinois, near the northern boundary of the Coal Measures of that State. This locality is already well known from the numerous beautiful specimens of fossil ferns it has afforded, as well as from the discovery there of a remarkable extinct Neuropterous Insect, described by Prof. Dana in vol. xxxvi. 2d ser. p. 34, Am. Journ. Sci. The bed from which all these interesting fossils were obtained, holds a position near the base of the Illinois Coal Measures, somewhat above the horizon of the second seam of coal. At the out-crop, where these specimens were collected, a thickness of about twenty feet of strata is exposed, consisting of sandy shale, passing downwards into a more argillaceous shale, forming the bed of a small stream ; while a short distance further down this little stream, and at a lower horizon, a thin seam of coal crops out. No workable beds of coal are known in the State north of this County, and the Coal Measures here rest directly upon Silurian Rocks.

The fossils at this locality are immediately enveloped in biscuit-shaped iron-stone nodules. These nodules are not generally composed of concentric layers, but show, on weathered surfaces, a tendency to a laminated structure, the planes of lamination being flat, parallel to the greater diameter of the concretions, and probably also coincident with those of the shale, as they lie in the bed. On breaking open these concretions, the laminated structure is generally found not to extend within ; the interior having a homogeneous, rather compact structure, and a grey or brownish grey color, (the iron being usu-